

any definite information as to locality and date. Through the kindness of Mr. Frederick C. Pierce of Chicago I am now enabled to record a third specimen which was taken in Cicero, in December, 1902, and is now in his possession.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Capture of the Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*) on Long Island, New York.—This species is sufficiently rare on Long Island to make it worth while to record a specimen shot February 17, 1903, at Montauk Point. The bird was sent to me by Mr. Everett C. King, who wrote that it had been seen flying about for two or three days after a hard snow storm. He also stated that this bird and one shot two years ago are the only ones of the kind he has seen in eleven years.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City.*

The Second Known Specimen of *Centurus nyeanus* Ridgway.—On landing at Cockburn Town, Watling's Island, Bahamas, July 11, 1903, in company with Mr. S. H. Derickson, being very desirous of obtaining reliable data as to the status of the above species (*cf.* Nye, Auk, XVI, July, 1899, 273), we struck out to find timber and arrived on the shores of the first lake about a mile back of the port. This lake and the large lake connected with it are surrounded with low hills, covered with a low growth of trees, where they have not been cleared for sisal planting. While standing talking with Mr. McDonald, the resident justice, concerning woodpeckers and being told that he had never seen one there during a six months' residence, we heard a note resembling the rolling call of the Belted Kingfisher and supposed it was that bird. In a little while the bird flashed across the road and lit in a rather thick clump of trees out of sight. On going back to shoot the supposed kingfisher what was my surprise to behold the very species I was looking for. It is now No. 189685, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad. The specimen is in worn plumage and hardly comparable with the type. While the top of the head in the type is a brilliant scarlet-vermilion, my specimen has faded out to an orange-vermilion; the feathers covering the nostrils in my specimen are less extensively scarlet, and the lower parts so worn as not to be comparable. It measures: wing, 129; tail, 88; exposed culmen, 32 mm. We were told that these woodpeckers, while not at all common, came down from the hills during the winter and did considerable damage to the oranges by making a small opening in the side of the fruit and extracting the pulp. We were shown orange trees in which nearly all the ripe fruit was thus destroyed, some of it still hanging on the trees. Although we made special efforts to secure additional specimens, during our limited stay, we did not hear or see any more.—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Nighthawk Migration in New Hampshire.—One of the most interesting regular migration movements that has come under my notice I have

observed at Lake Pasquaney, Bridgewater, N. H., for the past three years. On August 25, 1900, Mr. G. M. Allen noted in the records of Camp Pasquaney twelve Nighthawks (*Chordeiles virginianus*); the most seen on any date that summer. In 1901, on August 22 and 23, I recorded a large flock, over twenty-five birds each day, passing at sundown slowly to the southwest over the lake. On August 22, 1902, at dusk, a flock of fully three hundred were seen migrating in the same direction. Again this year, on August 22, 1903, in the forenoon, nearly a hundred birds were noted passing over to the southwest. Thus for four years a definite migratory movement of these birds in considerable numbers has been observed between August 21 and 25. This migration has been noticed in Saco Valley, and I take it the birds passing over Pasquaney are stragglers from the Pemigewasset Valley migration, which occurs regularly.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Nests and Eggs of *Cœligena clemenciæ*.—About July 7, in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, I discovered a Blue-throated Hummingbird beginning its nest on a shelving rock on the face of a cliff. On the 13th the first egg was laid and on the 15th I took the set of two eggs, nest, and female parent. A single small fern was the only vegetation growing within ten or twelve feet of the nest. The rocks above the nest projected well out from the nest, protecting it from the torrents of rain that falls at that time of the year. The nest was composed chiefly of down from the under side of sycamore leaves, some cocoons and green moss, all firmly bound together with spider webs. The female when started from the nest, instead of flying directly out from the nest and away, would fly straight up the face of the cliff and pass through a rift in the wall. A great fondness is shown by this species to associate itself with rugged places.

This set of eggs, so far as known, is the third in existence. E. W. Nelson speaks of a nest from which a single egg was secured, built in a shrub up on the side of the Vulcan de Tuluca, Mexico. Josiah H. Clark (*Auk*, XVII, July, 1900, p. 294) tells us of a set of eggs taken by himself in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 'The Osprey' for February, 1899, I described a nest with two eggs I took on May 31, 1897, in these same mountains, built in a clump of maiden-hair ferns growing from the side of a wall of rock—the side of a deep gorge. The set of eggs taken this year is now in the collections of the Field Columbian Museum.—GEORGE F. BRENINGER, *Phoenix, Arizona.*

Mortality of Purple Martins (*Progne purpurea*) at Brattleboro, Vt.—During the long rain in June, 1903, the nests in the bird house belonging to William C. Horton of Brattleboro, Vt., became completely water-soaked, and thirty young and two adult Purple Martins were found dead in their nests. The remaining members of the martin colony abandoned the